Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 80, of Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1791. [Whole No. 184.]

The TABLET.—No. 153.

(GENERAL SUBJECT CONTINUED AND CONCLUDED)

"*The people of this country are employed in ſuch a way as forms a character moſt compatible with the enjoyment of civil liberty.*"

THAT a perſon ſhould think favorably of himſelf and his ſituation, conduces very much to his acting with propriety and ſpirit. The ſame remark may be applied to his political, no leſs than to his perſonal tranſactions. It is of importance that a man, in order to be a ſteady patriot, and a valuable citizen, ſhould view the government under which he lives, with as much confidence and reſpect as it deſerves. If his ſentiments be ſtrongly tinged with prejudices and ſuſpicions, for which there is no real foundation, all his efforts to preſerve the government will be cold or petulant; and he can never derive pleaſure by anticipating the proſperity of his country, ſo long as he does not believe *it is in a fair way to proſper*. To have opinions well eſtabliſhed, and feelings well diſpoſed with regard to public affairs, one ſhould not liſten too much to the inſinuations of men who are prone to predict evil, and impoſe cenſure, whenever they make public meaſures the theme of their converſation. There is a happineſs as well as a utility in having our opinions and feelings ſo juſtly accommodated to the ſtate of things, that we may cheriſh no ſilly or needleſs anxieties about future contingencies. With this idea in view, I have employed the ſix preceding eſſays in a ſeries of remarks upon the cauſes that operate to ſecure the freedom, and promote the proſperity of our happy country. It has been my intention to illuſtrate, that theſe deſirable objects reſted on ſuch a baſis, as could not be deſtroyed or ſhaken by caſualties ſimilar to thoſe, which had overthrown the ancient republics. As the remarks and reaſonings have not been reduced to any regular ſyſtem, but have been communicated in a deſultory manner, there is a propriety in my bringing them into a ſummary view, before I cloſe the ſubject.

Firſt of all, however, it is incumbent on me to remark, that when I am ſpeaking of the government of this country, I have no ſpecific reference either to the national or State authorities I view them altogether as forming one complete government. The duty as well as the beſt intereſts of the citizens are concerned, in having each legiſlature confining its attention to the object, for which they are *now* ſeverally inſtituted.

But to proceed.—It has been a leading idea in the diſcuſſion of the preſent ſubject; that, as the character and circumſtances of the people of the United States do not reſemble thoſe of any other nation, either antient or modern, we cannot fairly make their caſe a precedent for our own. The occupations of men have ſuch a powerful influence upon their moral character, that we have only to know how the people of any country are employed, to aſcertain the probability, whether they will be moſt inclined to a ſober and virtuous, or to a vicious and diſorderly conduct. We muſt always look to the character of individuals, as an eſſential point to be regarded in eſtimating the chances that may affect the welfare of the community. It cannot, indeed, too often be repeated, that the ſtate of ſociety, more than the form of government, ſhould be contemplated, in all our hopes and fears, with reſpect to that propitious combination of law and liberty which qualifies the exceſſes of both. And, as the inhabitants of the United States have thoſe employments and conſequently thoſe characteriſtics which form a *good* ſtate of ſociety, may we not ſafely infer, that we may eſcape thoſe diſaſters, to which the antient republics were expoſed, only becauſe they had thoſe employments and conſequently thoſe characteriſtics which form a *bad* ſtate of ſociety?

Other remarks alſo have been made, to explain away the fears ſome people may entertain, leſt our encreaſing wealth and luxury ſhould prove deſtructive to our morals and freedom. The diſſolute manners of antient times, though preſented to our imagination under their worſt aſpect, ſhould not inſpire us with terror, or check our purſuits of avarice and induſtry. We gain our property, as a people, by ſlow and imperceptible degrees, and form ſuch habits in the courſe of the acquiſition, as will guard us againſt a deſire for thoſe abſurd and barbarous recreations, and that capricious extravagance, into which thoſe nations unavoidably plunged, who amaſſed wealth with rapidity and rapine. The ancient, warlike republics gained extenſive conqueſts, and poſſeſſed immenſe ſtores of riches, before they had learned to eſtimate their value, or control their application. It could not but be expected therefore, that degeneracy and ruin would be their fate. That kind of luxury which attends the gradual proſperity of an induſtrious people operates as a forcible ſpring to induſtry, and creates that elaſticity in ſociety, which gives motion to the moſt uſeful, and virtuous operations. Refinement does not neceſſarily imply vice, nor deſtroy liberty. Upon the whole, as we do not acquire property in ſuch modes as the antients did; and as their wealth became pernicious only by the modes in which it was acquired, our apprehenſions may be at reſt on this point.

But I have further ſuggeſted, that probably few individuals in this country, can ever accumulate enormous riches. The reaſon aſſigned for this conjecture is, that the buſineſs of this country is diſtributed among ſo many hands, that immenſe gains will not fall to the ſhare of any great portion of adventurers.

The taſk of legiſlation muſt loſe much of its irkſomeneſs when it is employed upon citizens who are ſo occupied, that they may be ſafely left to their own diſcretion in the management of their own affairs. There is nothing to be feared on the part of the government, from the proſperity of individuals, thus ſituated. The people of this country can diſcern too well what promotes the public intereſt, and are too willing to embrace wiſe meaſures, to reſt long ſatisfied with frivolous, defective inſtitutions, or to ſhew a temper of reſiſtance to thoſe that are judicious, liberal and efficient. The ſlight ſketches that have been offered in this and ſome preceding eſſays, upon the character and ſituation of this country, may lead the ſpeculative mind into a train of reflections, and draw from him new and important light upon a ſubject which cannot be too much contemplated.

FOR THE GAZETTE *OF THE* UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter to a Member of Congreſs, dated January 14, 1791.

"ONE of the effects of our preſent government is the forming connections and improving ſocial intercourſe among thoſe who were before ſtrangers to each other. Had it not been for our political union, I might never have had any other relation to you, than what came by the way of Adam; but now I have the honor to call Mr. ——— *my* repreſentative, and truly ſo, becauſe the man of my choice. Viewing me in this relation, you will not deem it impertinent if I drop a few words on a ſubject which has much exerciſed my thoughts; though perhaps what I may ſay cannot ſuggeſt to you one new idea.

"I perceive that the Quakers are again coming forward with their petitions and memorials. They profeſs to be a peaceful, gentle, inoffenſive kind of people, enemies to all ſtrife and contention; but whoever is acquainted with their *true* hiſtory, or has been intimately converſant among them for 20 years, of which 7 were years of war and revolution in government, muſt know that they have *no better* claims to the character which they aſſume, than any other equal number of mankind, taken at large; their peculiarities often render them troubleſome to government, and they have more complaints to make about their *ſufferings* than any other denomination of people. The reaſon of this cannot perhaps be given in better words than thoſe of an honeſt Chief Juſtice of the Delaware counties, and a gentleman of their own religious perſuaſion: "To admit the uſefulneſs of civil government to mankind, and yet to advance the poſition that all manner of force and ſelf defence is unlawful, is a ſyſtem full of inconſiſtency and big with abſurdity and nonſenſe."*

"A ſpecimen of this inconſiſtency I think we have in a memorial to Congreſs juſt now publiſhed, by the yearly meeting at Philadelphia. In one part they tell you, that they are "more ſolicitous to promote the dominion of the prince of peace than to eſcape ſufferings, becauſe ſtrife and contention are forbidden." In another, that they are "conſcientiouſly bound to refuſe payment of every ſum required in lieu of perſonal ſervice however laudable the purpoſe to which the money is applied." Now if they are bound to refuſe payment, is not this the ſame as to ſay that they are bound in conſcience to eſcape ſufferings, and to live in continual ſtrife and contention with government?

"That they ſhould be *indulged* in their notion which they ſay they conſcientiouſly hold, of the unlawfulneſs of war, and conſequently exempted from perſonal ſervice, is a dictate both of morality and of policy; but that they ſhould be excuſed from a compenſation for perſonal ſervice is not warranted by either; not by morality becauſe it takes away from them the power of giving the only ſubſtantial proof of the ſincerity of their religious ſcruples; nor by policy, becauſe it gives them an advantage over all other religious denominations, none of which are known in the conſtitution. Should they obtain the exemption which they are ſeeking, the natural conſequence will be an increaſe of their party, for every cowardly or diſaffected citizen, every one who from any principle whatever has an averſion to ſerving in the militia, and contributing to the ſupport of government, may plead, "I am a Quaker," and if you admit of a certificate from their monthly meetings as an evidence of the validity of his plea, you will put it into their power to diminiſh your forces and your reſources at their pleaſure. Beſides, will not this amount to a legal eſtabliſhment *quo ad hoc* of the Quaker form of religion, when no other form is even acknowledged by law to exiſt in the United States?"

PROVIDENCE, January 20.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia.

The militia ſyſtem is before the Houſe of Repreſentatives—they have been employed upon it ſometime. A New-England legiſlature would have probably finiſhed it in leſs time than has already been taken up—but let it be conſidered; the people of New England have been accuſtomed to militia regulations from the earlieſt ſettlement of the country—this has not been the caſe in ſo extenſive a degree in the Southern ſtates. No object of legiſlation is of greater importance, or attended with greater difficulties.——The ideas of the people in the Northern and Southern parts of the union differ on many matters.—but they are every day more and more aſſimilating in their manners, in their diſpoſitions, and are continually ſtrengthening in their attachment to the common good of our country.—Our Northern friends muſt not therefore be too impatient, or think that we are ſpending our time and their money fruitleſsly.—Let them conſider what great things have been done—what a proſperous ſituation our country is in—how our credit is riſing at home and abroad, and let them hope for ſtill better things when the new government has its full operation in the execution of thoſe great national Arrangements which cannot at once be eſtabliſhed, but which Congreſs are induſtriouſly employed in promoting.—The Senate are now employed in framing a bill for the eſtabliſhment of a National Bank.—It is probable that it will in general be conformed to the plan recommended by the Secretary of the Treaſury, who has been very aſſiduous in this buſineſs, and who moſt deſervedly has the confidence and eſteem of the nation.—His indefatigableneſs in building up the national government is unparalleled in our country. From the time that he ſigned the conſtitution in 1787 to this day he has not ceaſed on all occaſions to labour inceſſantly in its ſupport. The two volumes of the federaliſt written by him, and the plan of Finance and national arrangements which he has propoſed, ſhew him to poſſeſs a great and comprehenſive mind, capable of foreſeeing conſequences.

"The eſtabliſhment of a national mint, and coinage ſeems to be wiſhed for by the legiſlature and the nation at large, and I cannot but hope that we ſhall, before many months are elapſed, have an American coinage, of gold, ſilver and copper. A plan is now preparing for that purpoſe, and is in conſiderable forwardneſs."

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

☞ The Managers of the STATE LOTTERY aſſure the public, that the firſt Claſs of the Semi-annual Lottery will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. the 17th of *March* next. As the Managers have in their ſeveral Monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this

---

* See the addreſs of SAMUEL CHEW, Chief Juſtice of Delaware, to a grand jury, in the year 1741, reprinted in AITKEN'S Pennſylvania Magazine, for Auguſt, 1775, page 346, wherein the arguments of ROBERT BARCLAY againſt war, are examined and refuted.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Agreeable to the hint in No. 74 of your Gazette, I send you the following, which may enable your readers to form some ideas on

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE AMERICAN NATION.

POPULATION of the United States,
Whites, 3,300,000 *Blacks*, 700,000
*Repreſentatives to the general government, 65
Number of ſouls to each repreſentative, 61,538
Number of males between 16 and 60,
Whites, 825,000 *Blacks*, 175,000
Number of perſons exempted from militia ſervice, about — — — 100,000
Number of fighting men from 18 to 45, about — — — 600,00

Groſs amount of duties, impoſt and taxes, collected in the year 1790.

For ſupport of the general government, payment of foreign intereſt, and to create a ſinking fund,	2,500,000
For ſupport of the State governments,	1,500,000
	4,000,000

Each ſoul pays 1 dollar.—Each male between 16 and 60, pays 4 dollars.

The amount to be collected in the preſent year will be greater, becauſe proviſion muſt be made for paying the intereſt on the national debt.—The whole groſs amount that will be neceſſary, may be computed at 6,000,000 dollars†—out of which the United States may have a ſinking fund, which, in addition to the Weſtern lands, may reduce the debt, in a period of time not very long, to a trifle. Each ſoul will then pay 1½ dollar. Each man, between 16 and 60, would pay 6 dollars; but when it is conſidered that the revenue of the United States is chiefly collected by duties on conſumption, and that the rich conſume more than the poor, it is probable that the poorer claſs of citizens will not pay half a dollar a year.

The debt of the United States divides itſelf into foreign and domeſtic.

The foreign debt, the intereſt of which is payable in Europe, including the laſt 2,000,000 loan, may be computed at — — —	12,000,000

This part of the debt is liable to augmentation, as there is power to borrow 12,000,000 to diſcharge arrearages of intereſt, and to effect ſome changes in the debt, beneficial to the Union.

The domeſtic debt may be as follows—on the idea of the whole being ſubſcribed—

6 per cents, bearing intereſt from 1ſt January, 1791, about	19,000,000
6 per cents, bearing intereſt from 1ſt January, 1792,	10,000,000
	29,000,000
6 per cents, bearing intereſt from 1ſt January, 1801, — —	13,000,000
3 per cents, bearing intereſt from 1ſt January, 1791, — —	14,000,000
3 per cents, bearing intereſt from 1ſt January, 1792, — —	7,000,000
	21,000,000

Intereſt to be provided in 1791.

On foreign debt, with neceſſary charges,	600,000
Domeſtic debt,	
19,000,000 6 pr. cents. —	1,140,000
14,000,000 3 pr. cents. —	420,000
	2,160,000
For 1792,	
Foreign debt, — —	600,000
29,000,000 6 pr. cents. —	1,740,000
21,000,000 3 pr. cents. —	630,000
Total annual intereſt until 1801,	2,970,000

Some part of the domeſtic debt has been diſcharged in the courſe of the laſt year, perhaps as much as 300,000 dollars, the annual intereſt of which, and the intereſt on all other ſums which may be hereafter diſcharged, becomes an augmentation to the ſinking fund.

The whole debt of the United States is about — — —	75,000,000
What the debts due by the ſeveral States will be, after the aſſumption, is difficult to ſay, but at moſt cannot exceed — — — —	10,000,000
	85,000,000

The whole territory of the United States, is 1,000,000 ſquare miles.

That part which is granted to individuals, or which the United States, or particular States, have a right to grant, may be computed at five hundred thouſand ſquare miles, or 320,000,000 acres—which is 80 acres to each ſoul.

On the idea that the land is bound to pay the whole debt, every ſquare acre is mortgaged for about 14 cents; but if only that part which is already in poſſeſſion of the United States, and ſeveral States, be taken into view, then every ſquare acre will be mortgaged for about 28 cents, and admitting that every acre of land, on an average, is worth five dollars, it will then be pledged for only one eighteenth part of its value.

If we look among the European governments for ſuch as are neareſt in extent to our own, we ſhall find France and Germany, together with Spain, nearly equal to our preſent territory in poſſeſſion; but when we contemplate the whole extent of our territory, we ſhall find it nearly equal to France, the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Switzerland, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Turky in Europe.

It is ſaid that the debt of Great-Britain is nearly equal to one half the value of the whole property of the people—whether in land, caſh, ſhips, ſtock on lands, produce, manufactures, plate, jewels, furniture, or the royal navy and implements of war.

If we compute the value of the ſeveral heads as they reſpect the United States, perhaps the following may be nearly the truth, viz. *Dolls.*

300,000,000 acres land, at 5 dollars on an average (including all the cities) — — —	1,500,000,000
Caſh of the United States,	10,000,000
Merchant ſhips of the United States, including coaſters, — —	20,000,000
Stock on the lands, and neceſſary implements of huſbandry, boats, waggons and geers, —	5,000,000
Value of produce and manufactures exported and for home conſumption, — —	65,000,000
Plate, jewels and furniture,	5,000,000
700,000 ſlaves may be valued at	75,000,000
	1,680,000,000

Beſide which is the right of pre-emption to the land in poſſeſſion of the Indians, and the veſſels and warlike ſtores belonging to the United States and the ſeveral States.

Say the debt of the United States and the ſeveral States, foreign and domeſtic, is 85,000,000, then the proportion between the value of the whole property and the debt will be about twenty to one, and the ability of the people of the United States to pay their debt, is ten times greater than that of the people of Great-Britain.

* This number, in all probability, at the next general election, will be increaſed to one hundred.

† *Formed as follows, viz.*

For the general government,	
Annual expences of government, about	800,000
To pay foreign and domeſtic intereſt, about	3,000,000
For a ſinking fund, about	200,000
	4,000,000
For the ſtate governments.	
Annual expence of civil liſt in each ſtate; intereſt on debt not aſſumed; improvements in inland navigation and roads; poor rates; city taxes; contributions to clergy, and public buildings,	2,000,000
	6,000,000

Which may be raiſed in the following manner, viz.

For the general government.	
Impoſt, including the additional duties and tonnage,	3,200,000
Exciſe, or duty on rum and other ſpirits imported, or diſtilled within the United States,	800,000
	4,000,000

For the ſtate governments.

Tax on carriages,
Tax on Slaves,
Tax on horſes, cattle, ſheep, and other animals,
Tax on monies at intereſt,
Tax on profeſſions and ſtock in trade,
Tax on houſes and town lots,
Tax on land,
Tax on law proceedings,
Tax on collateral legacies,

And the States may deviſe many others, if ſome one or other of theſe do not ſuit their purpoſe. One advantage may ariſe from this divided mode of taxation, viz. an equalizing of the burthens of all the people of the State; for if the ſyſtem of taxation adopted by the general government ſhould fall partially on any deſcription of perſons, the ſtate legiſlature may collect the neceſſary revenue for ſtate purpoſes, from thoſe on whom the general revenue does not fall.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

IN committee of the whole on the bill to determine the time when the electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident ſhall be choſen, and when they ſhall meet and give in their votes.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

A motion by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) to ſtrike out a clauſe in the firſt ſection, which referred to vacancies happening from ſpecial contingencies, after a ſhort diſcuſſion was diſagreed to.

Mr. Benſon, who was of the committee which reported the bill, then ſtated the reaſons which influenced the committee in the arrangement of the times of chuſing the electors, and their giving in their votes.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid he ſuppoſed, that the deſign of the proviſion on this ſubject in the conſtitution, was to prevent, as far as poſſible, the practices of corruption and intrigue in the buſineſs of election: To effect this ſalutary object, he thought it neceſſary that the time of chuſing electors ſhould be fixed, and that as ſhort a period as poſſible ſhould be ſuffered to elapſe, between the time of chuſing, and the time when the electors ſhould give in their votes; the bill, ſaid he, propoſes eight weeks—he thought that too long a period.

Mr. Benſon obſerved that the term of eight weeks was thought not more than ſufficient to accommodate the circumſtances of ſome of the States—a ſhorter period might have ſuited others—but the idea of uniformity, rendered it neceſſary to fix on a particular period.

Mr. Goodhue objected to aſſigning one particular day for all the States, as, he obſerved, the modes of election in the ſeveral States are different: In ſome the electors are choſen immediately by the people at large; in others they are choſen by the ſtate legiſlatures; this will render it extremely difficult to comply with the law, if they are to be choſen on one and the ſame day throughout the Union.

Mr. Carroll ſaid, that it appeared to him neceſſary in the firſt place, to determine who ſhall chuſe the electors: For his part he was fully convinced, that this power is excluſively veſted in the people by the Conſtitution.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that the difficulties mentioned by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, would accrue from fixing on a particular day in the State of Georgia; there the electors are choſen by the legiſlature, which meets at a particular ſeaſon of the year: This clauſe will render two ſeſſions neceſſary, which would be exceedingly inconvenient: He moved therefore that the clauſe which appoints a particular day when the electors ſhall be choſen, ſhould be ſtruck out, and that the time when they ſhall meet and give in their votes ſhould only be deſignated: This motion was ſeconded.

Mr. Giles ſaid that he conceived but one mode of chuſing electors was contemplated by the conſtitution; the ſtate legiſlatures he thought ought not to chuſe them—they ought to be choſen by the people. He adverted to the Conſtitution—the words are, "That each State ſhall chuſe, &c." This plainly implies that the legiſlatures are not authoriſed to exerciſe that power themſelves: Congreſs has a power to ſay *when* they ſhall be choſen—this impoſes a neceſſity for one mode, and that the mode ſhould be uniform, and be by the people; for the legiſlatures, from the different circumſtances of the States muſt meet at different periods: He wiſhed this point to be ſettled—He thought the people ought to chuſe the electors.

Mr. Jackſon contended that the power was left diſcretionary with the ſtate legiſlatures.

Mr. Goodhue ſaid, this was plainly the caſe, by the expreſs words of the conſtitution.

Mr. Ames moved that the clauſe ſhould be amended, ſo as to include the words of the conſtitution "in ſuch manner as the legiſlature thereof may direct."

This was ſeconded by Mr. Stone.

Mr. Livermore was alſo in favor of the motion.

Mr. Madiſon ſaid, a queſtion aroſe here, which was, whether the power of Congreſs extends to determining the *manner* of chuſing, by virtue of poſſeſſing the power of determining the *time* of their being choſen:—he was however diſpoſed to think that the beſt idea was that ſuggeſted by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, he was in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Georgia—and in this view of the ſubject—he was oppoſed to the opinion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Giles] as interfering with the legiſlative rights of the ſeveral ſtates.

Mr. Tucker was oppoſed to the idea of a particular interference of the general Government, in reſpect to the time, and mode of chuſing the electors—He wiſhed therefore that the motion for ſtriking out the words, ſhould obtain; if that was done he ſhould move a clauſe to this purport, that the electors ſhall be conſtitutionally choſen.

Mr. Lawrance was in favor of leaving the time of chuſing to the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures—a general regulation could not be agreed upon, which would not involve the difficulty that gentleman appeared ſolicitous to guard againſt, and that was the opportunity which would neceſſarily be given for caballing—in conſequence of the great extent of ſome ſtates, and the confined limits of others—it appears therefore ſaid he, abſolutely neceſſary to leave the time of *chuſing* to the ſtate legiſlatures, and this will put it in their power to reduce the interval between *chuſing* and *voting*, in ſuch manner as circumſtances may dictate, to prevent the inconveniences contemplated.

Mr. Giles ſaid, he believed he had been miſunderſtood, he did not mean to invade the rights of the ſtate legiſlatures—ſo far from that, he was

averſe from every meaſure which had a tendency to that point—he then enlarged on the ideas he before ſuggeſted—he had no objection to the mode of expreſſion propoſed by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts [Mr. Ames,] but ſtill contended that uniformity pointed out the neceſſity of one day's being fixed on—this he ſuppoſed might be done in perfect conſiſtency with the clauſe in the conſtitution.

Mr. Seney was in favor of ſtriking out the words.

Mr. Sherman ſhewed from the Conſtitution that Congreſs poſſeſs the power of appointing the time of chuſing the electors, and the time when they ſhould meet to give in their votes: He was in favor of Congreſs' exerciſing this power in order to guard againſt all intrigue, and this he conceived was agreeable to the people, for in none of the conventions was an amendment of this article ever moved for.

Mr. Vining was againſt ſtriking out the words, he thought that uniformity was an eſſential object to a free and independent election—with that uniformity, the equal rights of the citizens is inſeparably connected.—The manner of chuſing may be left with the legiſlatures; but the time of chuſing and voting ſaid he, ſhould be determined by Congreſs.

Mr. Lawrance ſhewed that the operation of this principle of uniformity, would be to produce the very evil apprehended. Should the time come, when the ſtates are reduced to a ſize more proportionate to each other, this uniformity may be introduced.

Mr. Williamſon was in favor of ſtriking out the words as propoſed Mr. Jackſon.

The vote being taken, the words were ſtruck out: ſo that the time of chuſing electors is left by the bill with the ſtate legiſlatures.

The next clauſe reſpects the time when the votes ſhall be counted:

Some of the members ſuppoſed that the votes ſhould be counted by the old Congreſs.

Mr. Benſon ſaid if the votes ſhould be counted by the new Congreſs, they may be counted by men choſen with a ſpecial reference to influence finally in the election—no alteration was made in this clauſe.

The diſcuſſion of the bill being finiſhed, the committee roſe and reported the ſame, with the amendments, agreed to—which being taken into conſideration, they were adopted by the houſe, and laid on the table. *Adjourned.*

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

Mr. Contee from Marylaud took his ſeat this day.

An engroſſed bill declaring the conſent of Congreſs to a certain act of the ſtate of Maryland, was read the third time and paſſed—to continue in force one year.

Mr. Lawrance from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill making appropriations for the year 1791.

Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee on enrolled bills, reported that they had examined the bill, entitled an act admitting the ſtate of Kentucky into the federal union, and found the ſame to be duly enrolled; the ſpeaker then ſigned the bill.

Mr. Sturges preſented the pitition of Colonel Thomas Hobby, of the ſtate of Connecticut. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A motion being made to go into a committee of the whole on the bank bill as the order of the day—the ſame was objected to—it was contended that the militia bill was of more immediate importance, when the neceſſity of making ſpeedy proviſion for the relief and protection of the Frontiers was taken into view.—In anſwer it was ſaid that a committee was nearly ready to report on this ſubject, and that more ſpeedy and effectual relief to the inhabitants of the Frotiers was contemplated, than could poſſibly be derived from the militia bill.

The objections to the motion were overruled, by the queſtion's being determined in its favor, thirty-five Members riſing in the affirmative.—The houſe accordingly in committee of the whole took the Bank Bill into conſideration.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill was read in paragraphs; and no amendments being offered, the Chairman reported it to the houſe, who voted that it ſhould be read the third time to-morrow.

Mr. Boudinot moved the following Reſolution: That during the reſidue of the preſent ſeſſion, no debate ſhould be admitted on the queſtion for taking up the order of the day. Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the Poſt-Office Bill.

The committee diſcuſſed the firſt and ſecond ſections; and then roſe and reported progreſs. *Adjourned.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

The Appropriation Bill for the year 1791, was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The Bank Bill was read the third time: A motion by Mr. Smith, [S. C.] for a re-commitment, occaſioned a debate, which continued till near 3 o'clock; and was finally determined in the negative. The Ayes and Noes being as follow.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Bourne, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Contee, Gale, Grout, Giles, Jackſon, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Parker, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Stone, Tucker, White, Williamſon.—23.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Hartley, Hathorne, Heiſter, Huntington, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Partridge, Rinſellaer, Schureman, Scott, Seney, Sherman, Sylveſter, Sinnickſon, Steele, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, Wynkoop.—34.

Mr. Ames of the committee on Indian Affairs, informed the Speaker, that a report was ready to be laid before the houſe—on which the doors of the gallery were ordered to be ſhut.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.

SOME people have thought it a great affair to prove, that the States are free and independent. The word *ſovereign* is not worth contending about—but thoſe who uſe it, certainly mean to ſecure the ſtate governments from the controuling power of Congreſs: The ſtate legiſlatures are to account for their uſe of power to the people from whom they derive it, and not to Congreſs.—If Congreſs ſhould meddle with them, they would make a ſad outcry of invaded rights, of inſulted ſovereignty, &c. and why ſhould they not? inaſmuch as they could ſay to Congreſs, you meddle with what is none of your buſineſs.

Brother Antifed. take the thing by the other handle: Is not Congreſs a ſovereign legiſlature, whoſe power is derived from the people? If the ſeveral aſſemblies ſhould meddle with Congreſs, what would you ſay?—O! that is quite another affair, you anſwer: Then I find your argument will not work both ways.

This government was framed to bind the parts of the Union tightly together: In order to have unity of counſels, the Conſtitution veſted certain powers in Congreſs: But ſeveral of the States are ſtirring, giving counſel, and directing the affairs of the nation: If all ſhould be liſtened to, the federal edifice would go on like another Babel.

With the powers given in the Conſtitution, the oppoſers thought one Congreſs dangerous. In this regard, things turn out worſe than they apprehended—for half a dozen Congreſſes have already begun to act: There is the Congreſs in N. Carolina, and the Congreſs in Virginia, and the Congreſs in Pennſylvania—and they will all be doing. A plain man, that cannot ſee far into things, is terrified by the number of Congreſſes, and becauſe he is told their power has no bounds. When Virginia or Pennſylvania acts Congreſs, a man, who is counted vaſtly cunning, remarked, that there is no check upon them—for, ſaid he, they have no power to do any thing which will not hold out to do every thing.

We muſt not let Congreſs ſwallow up the ſtate governments, ſays an honeſt antifederaliſt, my neighbor, becauſe, ſays he, Congreſs cannot govern us well: They will not know what ſpecial laws we want to have made: At leaſt as well, ſaid I in reply, as one State can govern all. Virginia has members in Congreſs—it is therefore more proper for Congreſs to govern Virginia, than for Virginia, or any other State, to govern the Union. On this a bye-ſtander demanded ſneeringly, Which has moſt reaſon to be ſatisfied, the ſtate aſſemblies, with the fullneſs and clearneſs of the information upon which they have decided on the meaſures of the Union, or we, the citizens of other States, with the modeſty, prudence, and national ſpirit of their reſolutions? My antifederal neighbor and I had nothing to ſay to this: I do not know which ſide of the queſtion he meant to take up; but he proceeded to ſay—

Better times certainly are coming—when the ſtate aſſemblies give themſelves the trouble to act beyond the bounds of their juriſdictions, and indeed of their territory, ſurely the paſſions will have no part to play in their doings. When one body conſents to do another's buſineſs, we may expect more impartiality on one ſide than gratitude on the other:—Ah perverſe human nature! Neither Congreſs, nor the people of the other States, will ever thank Virginia or Pennſylvania for all the trouble they have given themſelves: Let the reflection on their virtuous motives of action, make up what is wanting in the reward. Indeed, if the people ſhould chuſe any of them to Congreſs, they had better let that reflection alone, becauſe they would be rewarded without it.

The opinion of the State, expreſſed by the members, is nothing in the judgment of ſome people—but when expreſſed by the aſſembly is an oracle. One ſtate came very loath into the Union, becauſe the amendments were not made the condition of their acceding to the Conſtitution: Congreſs afterwards agreed to ſundry amendments, and propoſed them to the States. The State alluded to rejected one of its own precious articles.—What regard is due to the opinion of an aſſembly, if it ſhould miſtake the opinion of the people, or change its own?

We have one government over thirteen: What ſort of an adminiſtration would it be, if every one of the thirteen ſhould inſiſt upon governing a thirteenth part, and be allowed to do it? Tho theſe are not ſcripture times, yet, if that ſhould happen, we may live to ſee the tower of Babel finiſhed.

People are informed, that it is proper to tell Congreſs the mind of the State upon the meaſures before them—and that the aſſembly is the tongue of the State—and ſo, they ſay, it muſt be ſuffered to run: That unruly member ought to be kept under prudent reſtraint. The ſtate has its members in Congreſs: If the aſſembly is to ſpeak for the ſtate, what becomes of the duty of thoſe members?—They were choſen to ſpeak for the people: Shall they be ſilent—or, ſhall they call themſelves the tongue of the State, and ſpeak too. Beſides all this, the people may remonſtrate to Congreſs, and uſe their own tongues. What abundant means of ſpeech to the national government! This ſuperfluity of tongue might be ſo uſed, as to overpower the common ſtock of ears and brains, eſpecially if the aſſembly ſhould recommend one thing, the members of a State another, and the people themſelves, by petition and remonſtrance, a third.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I am pleaſed with the ſpirit of the debate on the part of Mr. Bingham's motion—"that it is inexpedient for this legiſlature, at preſent, to enter into any diſcuſſion reſpecting the laying and collecting exciſes by the government of the United States"—contained in the paper you laſt ſent me.

"I have wondered, nay have been vexed at the imprudence of ſome Pennſylvanians. Some petition for altering the funding bill—ſome ſubſcribe for the exemption of certain very important members of ſociety from the militia bill (I mean minors and apprentices) becauſe, if they were all excuſed, the muſter-maſter would be put to difficulty to find his men. Others ſpout and bawl againſt exciſe. And if ſome people were indulged in their wiſhes and attempts, we might ſoon expect a reſolution moved for—"that Congreſs might go home, as the Pennſylvanians were (in their own opinion) competent to do their buſineſs for them." Not a few, with indignation, behold their preſumption.

"But it is believed that the Federal Ship will truly find her own courſe: That ſhe has the head of the *Branch* at helm, the world acknowledges: That ſhe is in the main well-manned, all the paſſengers teſtify: That ſhe ſails well, two years experience has proved: That her voyages have been profitable, appears from the credit of her bills.

"The expectations of the owners are by no means allayed from ſome little appearance of a mutiny on board one of her Tenders—for they ſay, that the materials of the ſhip are good—that ſhe was built by the firſt of the profeſſion—that her ſides in particular are ſtrong—that the crew are in good ſpirits, and well paid—and that they are confident, the Ship will take more than one broad-ſide, before ſhe will quit ſeas, in which ſhe has an indubitable commiſſion to navigate."

BOSTON DUCK MANUFACTORY.

Quantities of this Duck have already been ſold at Philadelphia and Baltimore—where it is in high eſtimation—which muſt be the caſe, when its principles are conſidered—It is made from Flax, the raw material of our own ſoil—which has not ſuffered from that fermentation which muſt ariſe from all vegetable ſubſtances confined in the hold of a ſhip, whereby the fibre is greatly weakened. In the Boſton Manufactory the whole of the clean flax is worked up—which is ſeparated in foreign parts, into eight different ſorts, the fineſt of which they never permit to be worked into their ſail-cloth, but reſerve for the finer linen manufactories. Another peculiar excellence of the Boſton Duck, is, that it is not ſubject to mildew, as all foreign Duck is—this is owing to the difference of the fizings made uſe of in the ſeveral manufactories—In the Boſton Manufactory, it is made from animal ſubſtances—in Europe from vegetable.

Laſt Saturday the Senate of the legiſlature of this Commonwealth non-concurred the Reſolutions ſent on the 22d inſt. from the Houſe of Repreſentatives; which reſolutions were intended to expreſs the diſapprobation of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, with reſpect to the Exciſe Bill, now before Congreſs; and were paſſed in the form of inſtructions to the Senators from Pennſylvania in Congreſs, by a very conſiderable majority.

Hon. THOMAS JOHNSON and DANIEL CARROLL, Eſq'rs, of Maryland, and Dr. —— STEWART, of Alexandria, in Virginia, are the Commiſſioners appointed by the Preſident of the United States, for running the lines of Experiment defining the territory on the Potowmac to be located as the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States.

Died the 16th inſtant, at Boſton, much lamented, Mr. SAMUEL GILMAN, *Merchant, late partner in the houſe of* Blodget *and* Gilman *of that town, and of the houſe of* Blodget and Co. *in London.*

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.					
6 pr. Cents	17/.	17/3.	pr. £	86¼	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8/9	9/.		45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9/.	9/1	45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.					
Final Settl. and other Certificates		15/6	15/9	78¾	do.
Indents		8/9	9/	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina, debts,		11/.	11/6.	57½	do.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON,*

ſituate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is alſo appertaining to the ſaid farm about 19 acres of ſalt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choiceſt fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the houſe is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, 31 Jan. 1791.

Wanted a GROUND RENT, of 15 or 20 *f.* pr. annum, well ſecured. Enquire of

JOSIAH HEWES,
LAWRANCE SECKEL,
OWEN JONES, jun'r.

This day is publiſhed,

By Carey, Stewart, and Co.

No. 22, in FRONT-STREET,

The American Muſeum,

FOR JANUARY, 1791.

[Contents in our next.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

The following originally appeared in the Albany Regiſter—*but as it has been corrected by ſeveral alterations, and relates to a ſubject of general importance, you are requeſted to re-publiſh it.* Z.

PERHAPS no State in the Union has done ſuch ample juſtice to the brave men (to whom we are indebted for the bleſſings of liberty and independence) as this: One million and a half acres of land, moſt agreeably and advantageouſly ſituated, is devoted as a gratuity to the officers and ſoldiers of the line of this State.

As I have lately explored the principal part of this tract, the intention of this letter is to give you the general outlines of its ſituation; and then a more circumſtantial detail for the particular information of our eaſtern friends, who are ſwarming annually to more ſouthern and diſtant regions, when they have now a glorious field opened in their native latitude, and within a convenient diſtance of their friends.

This tract is bounded weſt by the eaſt ſhore of the Senecca lake, and the Maſſachuſetts lands in the county of Ontario; north by part of Lake Ontario, near Fort Oſwego; ſouth by a ridge of mountains laying on the north of the Pennſylvania line; and eaſt by the Tuſcoraro Creek (which falls nearly into the middle of the Oneida Lake) and that part of Montgomery which has been ſettling by the New-England people very rapidly ſince peace.

This pleaſant country is divided into twenty-five townſhips of 60,000 acres each, which are again ſubdivided into 100 convenient farms, of 600 acres, making in the whole 2,500 farms, which may be now obtained on eaſy terms at the low price of 1/3 lawful money an acre.

What a glorious opening for emigrants and population!

Having given you the outlines, I ſhall deſcend to particulars.

Our party, conſiſting of ſix, arrived at Fort Schuyler, formerly Fort Stanwix, 105 miles weſt of Albany, the 1ſt of September: Here we divided into two parties (having previouſly agreed to rendezvous at the Old Ford, north of the Cayuga lake) one party by land, the other by water: I joined the water party, and commenced our expedition by having our bateaux carried acroſs a plain of one mile from Fort Schuyler into Wood Creek, and for the firſt time I ſailed on a river in America running Weſt. We found Wood Creek ſo ſhallow, for ſix or ſeven miles, as not to admit of batteaux navigation, without the aſſiſtance of ſluices, which are made at convenient diſtances. From thence to the old Block-Houſe, at the Eaſt end of the Oneida Lake, about eleven miles more, the creek is bolder and convenient navigation, except ſome obſtructions by the falling of trees in the late war, which are not yet entirely removed. We traverſed the whole length of the Oneida, thirty miles, keeping the ſouth ſhore aboard: the batteaux men commonly keep the north ſhore, but we preferred the ſouth for the benefit of viewing the army lands, beginning at the Tuſcoraro already mentioned. The Oneida lake and creeks emptying into it, are well ſtored with all kinds of freſh water fiſh, particularly ſalmon and baſs—eels, in the Tuſcoraro, are incredibly large and fine. The next day we reached Fort Breweton, at the weſt end of the Oneida; near the fort we entered the Onondago river, continuing a ſerpentine courſe weſt about twenty miles (aided by a briſk current, having the army lands on our left, and vacant lands on our right) till we reached the Three Rivers; at this confluence we left the Onondago, which took its courſe N.W. emptying into Lake Ontario at Fort Oſwego, about twenty-five miles diſtant; we then aſcended the Cayuga ſtream, ſtemming againſt an eaſy current, and a few gentle rapids.

We paſſed through the Croſs Lake, and on our left by the mouths of the Salt Lake, the Owaſco and another ſmall lake, having the rich army lands on both ſides of us. The day following we reached the Old Ford, where we found our land party, who agreed to proceed on to the ſouth end of the Cavuga by land, while we continued our courſe the whole length of this charming lake by water; which we found nearly 40 miles in length, running about S. E. and from 2 to 4 wide. The firſt 16 miles on each ſide lay the Cayuga land, or a tract reſerved to them, which is the place of reſidence of that nation; all the reſt, on both ſides, is a fine body of army lands, the banks are rather high, but the country in general very level except in the ſouth, where it ſwells into hills and mountains. The land in many places where we ſtopped appeared of a rich dark loom, the lands along the ſtreams are generally low and a rich ſoil, and ſome ſunken lands. On the lakes the ſhores are rather higher, and generally what is called *upland*, but equal if not ſuperior to the other. Along the ſtreams the timber runs moſtly on button wood, beach and maple; the upland is generally maple, oak, beach and hickory; ſome of the button wood in particular are of an incredible magnitude. The water in the Cayuga is clear, but ſhallow; and nothing could exceed the beauty of the country laying in a ſtate of wild nature, except here and there a new ſettlement, and ſeveral old Indian fields and ſome orchards. At the ſouth end of the Cayuga, we exchanged our batteaux for the horſes of our land party, having agreed to fix our next rendezvous at the town of Geneva, at the north end of the Seneca Lake. We traverſed the country in a S. W. courſe, about 15 miles to the ſouth extremity of the Seneca Lake, where we entered Catherine's-Town, formerly an Indian ſettlement, and all well cleared. Peach trees flouriſh here—we found them ſcattered in moſt of the Indian ſettlements.

Not far from this place, a ridge of the Allegany mountains ſtretch themſelves along, nearly in a N. E. courſe, at the foot of which, the lands are generally exceedingly luxuriant. About 9 miles from Catherine's-Town there is a branch of the Suſquehanna, called Tyoga river, to which there is a communication, by an excellent level road, between a gap of the mountains.

The Tyoga branch is navigable for bateaux down the Suſquehannah quite into the Cheſapeak. From Catherine's Town we directed our rout North, travelling along the pleaſant banks on the Eaſt ſide of the Seneca lake; which runs nearly parallel with the Cayoga (from 8 to 10 miles diſtant) and about 36 miles long. Nothing in America, and I preſume in no other country, can exceed the beauty and pleaſantneſs of this happy combination: The country between theſe lakes is the moſt enviable that can be conceived; there are no high hills to be ſeen, but the country is agreeably diverſified, ſwelling into gentle riſings and fallings. We found the beſt of timber and lofty trees, and not much underwood: The uplands are generally exceeding good, but we found no large ſtreams, but many ſmall runs of water, owing to the contiguity of the two lakes. About half way down the lake, we came to an old Indian ſettlement, called Appletown, where we ſaw the remains of many Indian fields and old orchards, along the Lake, deſtroyed by Gen. Sullivan in 1779; we then croſſed a ferry at the outlet of the Seneca, about 12 miles South Weſt of the Cayuga, and then entered the town of Geneva, formerly known by the name of Canadeſago, which from its convenient ſituation, is already become a conſiderable village; and about 16 miles South of this place, and on the Weſt ſide of the ſame Lake, is alſo a conſiderable ſettlement of an apparent religious ſect of people, the followers of Jemima Wilkinſon; and many other ſcattering ſettlements, as well as between the Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, and along the Eaſt ſhore of the former; beſides which, from the moſt authentic information, there is already a comfortable barrier againſt the Indians, of upwards of 3000 New-England people, in Ontario county, on the weſt of this tract.

The waters of the Seneca are deep, and as clear and pure as ſpring water, with a clear bottom. One remarkable circumſtance deſerves notice, which is, that the Seneca Lake never freezes over, though the Cayuga does; this may be partly owing to its greater depth, and perhaps its being ſupplied altogether with ſpring water.

The deciſive enterpriſe of the Geneſee company, has furniſhed the whole of this tract with a good waggon road, running through the very heart of it, with good bridges and ferries, from the Mohawk river to Geneva; beſides which, the ſtate of New-York is alſo laying out and opening two other waggon roads, which will be completed in the courſe of next ſummer, from the South Eaſtern part of thoſe lands, to croſs the Suſquehanna river, near the Great Bend, and extending acroſs the Peninſula, between the ſaid river and the Delaware, and to continue into the well improved country in the vicinity of New-Windſor, on the Hudſon's river; from the Army Lands to the navigation on the Hudſon, by this rout, will not exceed 150 miles: The other road, leading from Cat's-Kill landing on the Hudſon's river, heading the ſaid Delaware river, and croſſing the Suſquehannah at the Olehout, will paſs through the middle of thoſe lands to the Cayuga-Ferry, or Old-Ford, at the North end of Cayuga Lake. This laſt road is nearly finiſhed, and will not exceed 120 miles to the aforeſaid tract.

Much has been ſaid about the Ohio country, and its noble rivers—doubtleſs with much juſtice—but when we conſider the immenſe diſtance from the Eaſtern ſtates to the Ohio, and from thence to the ſea, we ſhall find the convenience and practicability of water communication both by the way of Oſwego to Montreal, and by Fort-Schuyler to Albany, as well as by the Suſquehanna into Cheſapeak, vaſtly in favor of the country I have been deſcribing, eſpecially as the whole tract is interſperſed by narrow and long lakes, as conveniently diſpoſed as ſo many canals: From Muſkingum on the Ohio (the preſent ſettlement of the New-England people) to the ſea it is at leaſt 1900 miles; whereas, from the beginning of this tract to Albany, it is only 140 miles, including 17 miles land carriage—1 mile at Fort-Schuyler, and 16 from Schenectady to Albany. In addition to which every farm is capable of being converted into a ſmall Jamaica plantation, by making the moſt of their maple trees; beſides which, from the Onondago and Cayuga Salt Springs, a great neceſſary in life is here obtained in ſuch quantities, that it is judged will be ſufficient for the Weſtern part of the United States: The ſalt is of a ſuperior quality, and has hitherto been made in great quantities, from the ſpring waters only; but recently the Salt Rock has been diſcovered near the ſurface of the earth, on the bank of the Onondago Lake, from which it can be taken, and by an eaſy water tranſportation, conveyed almoſt in every direction and diſtance; this will and muſt be conſidered as a particular advantage to this deſirable country; its inhabitants will not be ſubjected to the trouble and expence in carrying that bulky and neceſſary article from the Atlantic ſhore.

The enſuing ſeaſon I propoſe to take a more particular view of the deſcribed lands, and proceed Weſtward to Canadaque, the county town of Ontario, and from thence to Buffalo Creek; and on my return ſhall endeavor to give a particular deſcription of the latter extent of country, being the Geneſſee purchaſe, as of the former.

From a late London Paper.

CASE IN CHANCERY.

The following deciſion recently took place in the London Court of Chancery.

On the 18th of June, 1761, the honorable Mr. Boyle left by will the ſum of 5400l. to be laid out in lands in Yorkſhire, out of the rents of which the ſum of 90l. was to be paid annually to the college of William and Mary, in New-England, to be applied for the purpoſe of propagating the chriſtian religion among the Indians in the back ſettlements in North-America; and likewiſe a farther ſum of 45l. to be paid to the ſame college, for the ſupport of two miſſionaries to preach the goſpel. The city of London were left truſtees, and the management under the truſt was, by the will, committed to the care of the biſhop of London, and the earl of Burlington, for the time being. The latter being extinct, the whole management fell into the hands of the former.

The preſent biſhop inſtituted this ſuit, in which the city, and a great number of other perſons were parties, for the ſingle and indeed novel purpoſe of knowing, whether [as the teſtator had originally deviſed the ſeveral ſums *for the uſe of Britiſh ſubjects*, and the Americans having ceaſed to be in that ſituation, *ſince* their independence,] the annuity ought not to revert to this kingdom, or to ſome other of his majeſty's colonies, to be applied to ſimilar purpoſes. This being the firſt determination of that nature ſince the revolution, his lordſhip decided it with that ſuperior dignity of ſentiment that always attends his decrees. Two phraſes are ſufficient:—"All charitable deviſes are to be held ſacred—we cannot rake up the aſhes of the dead, in ſearch of latent intentions." The annuities and arrears muſt be paid, and [upon two or three minutes further conſideration] Meſſrs. Anderſon and Gibbs, the agents for the college in New-England, and likewiſe the city of London muſt be paid the coſts."—A determination ſo liberal and ſo juſt, particularly being the firſt, cannot fail of being diſtinguiſhed.

EBENEZER HAZARD and JONAS ADDOMS have entered into partnerſhip, and opened an OFFICE, at No. 173, in Market-Street, a few doors above Fourth-Street, where, under the Firm of

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

They purchaſe and ſell all kinds of

CERTIFICATES—PAPER MONEY, and BANK STOCK.

N. B. Tranſfers made at the Public Offices, and Buſineſs in general tranſacted on Commiſſion. *December* 29.

South-Carolina Lands for Sale,

ABOUT one hundred miles from Charleſton, for any kind of Goods. One third part of 63 Tracts of Land, containing 51,900 acres, lying near the rivers of Savannah, Big and Little Salt Cohachees, and the fork of the Ediſto: Theſe Lands are a dark, or a copper-coloured ſoil, in an inhabited part of the State.

Alſo 5 tracts of Land in Ninety-Six diſtrict, 4 in Orangeburg diſtrict, 6 in Camden, all containing 7,600 acres, all good land, with ſtreams of water running through them. Theſe Lands will be ſold ſo low, that a man may make his fortune in buying them, for the purpoſe of ſelling them again, as emigrants are daily arriving there from Europe, to ſettle.

Duplicate Plots and Grants may be ſeen, and indiſputable titles will be given by the ſubſcriber. FREDERICK KING.

Morriſtown, Jan. 1791. (77—6w1w.)

THE Copartnerſhip of HEWES and ANTHONY having expired the 31ſt ultimo, they requeſt thoſe, who have any demands, to exhibit their accounts and receive their money; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to either of the Subſcribers, at their Compting-Houſe, No. 5, Cheſnut-Street-Wharf. JOSIAH HEWES,

JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1791.

N. B. They have yet on hand, and for SALE, at their STORE abovementioned,

HYSON, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS,

Three caſes Caſſia,
Pimento in bags, Martinico Coffee,
Muſcovado Sugar,
A few Caſes old Batavia Arrack,
One caſk of Durham Muſtard,
New England Rum in hogſheads and barrels,
A quantity of prime Boſton Beef,
Spermaceti, right whale and tanners' Oil,
Beſt pickled Mackrel,
6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 11—and 10 by 12 Window Glaſs,
A quantity of excellent carrot Tobacco,
And an elegant CHANDELIER. (2aw6w.)

AMERICAN CLOTHS.

SUPERFINE and ELASTICS,
CONGRESS BROWN,
LONDON SMOKE,
LEAD, DRAB,
BLUE and OTHER faſhionable Colours,

Manufactured at Hartford, (State of Connecticut,) juſt received, and are now offered for Sale, at the

CHEAP STORE, No. 38,
North Third Street,

At which Store are alſo opening a large and general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

CLOTHS,
Linens,
Cambrics,
Painted, ſprigged, tambour-ed, book, and jaconet Muſlins,
Chintzes,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Silks,
Sheetings,
Table Cloths, of a ſuperior quality,
Muſlinett,
Patent Silk Hoſe,
ELEGANT Veſt Patterns—adapted to the ſeaſon,
Silk, Cotton, and Worſted Hoſe,
Corduroys,
Velveretts, and Royal Ribs,
Sattinetts,
Beſt Buck, Beaver, and White Kidd Gloves,
Fine Muſlin Cravats,
Black Ruſſel,
Joan's Spinning.

A Variety of STUFFS.

And many other Articles, too numerous to inſert in an Advertiſement; all of which are now ſelling by *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, on ſo low terms, as to make them an object to the purchaſers.

N. B. A few Barrels of MACKAREL, and Nova-Scotia HERRINGS. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 12, 1791.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LOST by the Subſcriber, on the 12th day of January 1791, between Penollopon and Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and State of New-Jerſey, the following Certificates, iſſued by the ſaid State, to ſundry Soldiers, for the three-fourth parts of the depreciation of their pay; all of which are ſigned by John Stevens, jun. Treaſurer, and counterſigned by James Ewing, Auditor, viz.

No.	Dated,	Payable to	Amount.
323	June 26, 1781,	Powel Alſton,	£.60 8 9
399	January 27, do.	Jacob Long,	30 16 10½
593	June 29, do.	Oliver Cromwell,	60 8 9
664	June 30, do.	James Kinſey,	57 12 6
740	July 2, do.	George Long,	5 4 4½
869	July 4, do.	Ananias Clark,	3 12 4½
938	July 30, do.	Samuel Dotey,	135 7 6½
1060	March 20, 1782,	Ephraim Patten,	31 13 9
1128	Auguſt 8, do.	James Couliton,	30 7 10½
1133	Auguſt 8, do.	Moſes Thompſon,	150 5 9½
1230	January 27, 1783,	Aſa Gildersleaves,	63 7 5½
1237	April 9, do.	Michael Lane,	61 16 10½
841	July 4, 1781,	James Clark,	4 17 10½

Any perſon who may have found the ſaid Certificates, and will return them to the ſubſcriber, living at Penollopon aforeſaid, ſhall receive the above reward; and in proportion for any part of them which may be returned.

All perſons are hereby cautioned againſt purchaſing any of the above Certificates, as payment is ſtopped at the public offices. If any of them ſhould be offered for ſale, the perſon to whom they are offered is requeſted to ſtop the ſame, and give notice thereof to their humble ſervant. KENNETH HANKINSON.

Monmouth County, New-Jerſey, Jan. 15, 1791.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 25, 1791.

THE Public Creditors are reminded that, in order to the proper diſpoſitions for paying the Intereſt in the ſeveral States, it is neceſſary that the amount to be paid in each ſhould be previouſly known at the Treaſury. And as the expiration of the firſt quarter is not far diſtant, it is wiſhed that thoſe who have not yet done it, may be expeditious in making and ſignifying their election, purſuant to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States.

INFORMATION WANTED.

☞ *THE Subſcriber requeſts, if any gentleman can give him information of a purchaſe of Lands made by a Mr.* Daniel Richardet, *in the year* 1781 *and* 1782, *in ſome part of the United States, he will be ſo kind as to inform his Brother, by directing a line to him, at the Printer's office.* S. RICHARDET.

January, 1791.

HENRY KUHL,

At No. 143, *Second-Street, near Race-Street*,

BY advice of his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, has opened an office for the purpoſe of buying and ſelling, on commiſſion, the different ſpecies of *Stock*, and of *liquidated* and *unliquidated* paper in the market.

He will obtain ſuch Certificates as are required by the *funding law*, for thoſe who have unliquidated Securities; and *tranſfer* Stock from and to the Treaſury and the Offices of the Commiſſioners of Loans, on moderate terms.

Having for ſeveral years paſt been employed in the Treaſury of the United States, he is well acquainted with its operations and forms; and flatters himſelf that on that ſcore he has a decided advantage in tranſacting buſineſs here. He is fully impreſſed with the truth of the adage that "diſpatch is the ſoul of buſineſs," and will always make the intereſt of his employers an object of the firſt importance.

Philadelphia, December 29*th*, 1790.